

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1910.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1911.



MASSACHUSETTS STATE FARM.



Scale of Feet 0 to 100 ft.
 1 inch = 100 feet

CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

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STATE HOUSE BOSTON

Mass. Officials

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

MASSACHUSETTS

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STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER,

TRUSTEES.

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EMERY M. LOW,	BROCKTON.
MRS. HELEN R. SMITH,	NEWTON.

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HENRY J. STRANN,	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i> <i>and Treasurer.</i>
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WALTER E. TEMPLE,	<i>Deputy Master.</i>
ALFRED E. ELLIOTT, M.D.,	<i>Resident Physician.</i>
BENJAMIN B. KASSON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST E. BACON,	.	.	.	.	<i>Farmer.</i>
WILLIAM J. TURNBULL,	.	.	.	.	<i>Engineer.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

HENRY F. BORDEN, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BROCKTON.
CALVIN PRATT, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BRIDGEWATER.
SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
MAURICE E. RICHARDSON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
HENRY EHRLICH, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLES, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
L. W. MANSUR, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
DANIEL FISKE JONES, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

Pursuant to statutory requirement, the trustees of the State Infirmary and the State Farm herewith submit their fifty-seventh annual report as to the condition and history of the State Farm during the year ending Nov. 30, 1910. Appended to our report, and made a part thereof, are the reports made to us by the superintendent and by the resident physician and medical director, together with statistical tables submitted by these officers. These reports furnish a detailed account of the work of the institution during the year just completed. The financial statements show at what cost to the State treasury this service has been rendered and afford a means of comparison.

By the provision of chapter 285 of the Acts of 1910 the General Court appropriated \$320,000 for the maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year covered by this report. The tables accompanying the reports of our officers give a classified and detailed statement of the expenditures authorized and approved by the trustees.

During the year under review there has been expended for salaries, wages and labor the sum of \$92,287.87, and for other current expenses \$227,712.13, a total of \$320,000.

The average number of inmates for the year was 2,412, or 83 more than for the period last reported. The rapid growth of the institution appears from the fact that, without enlargement of function, its average number of inmates has increased in a decade from 1,337 in 1900 to 2,412 in 1910. The number of inmates has been on an almost uniformly rising scale in successive years. The highest number of inmates at any time this year was 2,588, though since the year closed even this maximum has been surpassed. The smallest number was 2,335. The total number of admissions

and commitments was 5,037, against 4,680, the record of the previous year. The average per capita cost has been \$2.55 per week, as against \$2.53 last year.

The law requires an annual inventory. Such an inventory and appraisal of the real and personal property connected with the State Farm and belonging to the Commonwealth has been made by Harrison L. House of Hanover and Henry J. Strann of Bridgewater, whose report, showing a valuation of \$1,466,143.86, is herewith presented.

The great works carried forward during the year, under special appropriations for the enlargement of the institution plant, have been the new asylum building and the new prison quarters. The plan of the latter we described in our last annual report. The prison building has been substantially completed. Connecting with it, and forming the fourth side of an enclosed court, is a building for the use of officers or employees. This is in a less advanced stage of completeness, but is in shape for interior work during the winter. Included in this enlargement of the prison quarters there has been constructed a swimming pool for bathing purposes. The new storehouse within the enlarged yard, which will constitute a part of the yard wall, was advanced far enough to give safe shelter for vegetables before winter shut in. Its walls are already up. The new and improved laundry is nearly ready to be occupied.

Within the enclosed yard of the asylum there have been constructed two new buildings, one a strong building of peculiar construction for persons needing special safe guarding, and one for persons needing hospital care. These buildings are more fully described by the medical director in his report respecting the Bridgewater State Hospital. The additional heating and electric equipment required by the new structures in the prison and the asylum departments has been installed, with all necessary increase of power.

The new woodworking shops led to the opening of the old one for other use. A part of the shop space thus made available has been devoted to hand weaving, facilities for which have been provided, and quite an industry is thus developing in the weaving of shirtings, tickings, denims and toweling, for use within the institution. Some waste rags are wrought into mats and rugs.

In his report the superintendent outlines and advocates a plan for the acquisition of the facilities for the cottage housing of men with families, the tenements to be in State ownership and furnished to married officers at a low rental. The trustees heartily endorse the proposition, and make request for the needful appropriation. They believe it would be wise economy and conducive to a more permanent and valuable institution service, which is a great desideratum.

The trustees invite attention to what both the superintendent and the medical director have to say regarding our farming and gardening operations.

The purpose for which the large walled enclosure adjacent to the asylum was provided was that the men there confined might find occupation in intensive farming. It was felt that this would be an advantage to this department, both in the crop returns and in the improvement of the physical and mental health of the workers. The results show the soundness of this opinion. The medical director makes important suggestions as to an extension of this work.

The superintendent discusses at some length the need of a larger application of the principles and methods of improved agriculture as developed and taught in our agricultural colleges. He makes tentative suggestions for some correlation between the State College of Agriculture and this and perhaps other State farms. Our farming interests are large and exceedingly important, and if the farm can be made more productive by improved methods of cultivation and better adaptation of crops and fertilizers to soils we need to know it. Informal inquiry leads the trustees to believe that the college extension department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College would welcome any overtures looking towards co-operation with us, both for our benefit and for that of the agriculture of the region. We purpose to pursue this inquiry further. The farm results of the year can be judged by our table of products. Considering the drought, the returns were encouraging. The increasing consumption of green fodder for summer stable feeding of milch cows reduced, to a degree, our hay crop. We had 20 acres of new-made land cropped during this year, and have 15 acres more ready to be cropped next year. Thus we steadily continue the enlargement of our productive area.

We have repeatedly called attention to the contamination of the Taunton River, above our intake, by the sewage of Bridgewater and Middleborough. The water which we take is thoroughly filtered before being pumped to our standpipes; but we believe the sewage above us on the stream should be filtered before its discharge into the stream from which we draw our supply. The Board has voted to request the State Board of Health to make a careful examination of conditions and recommend a proper course of action. The sewage of the institution is filtered before the water finds its way again into the river, even though the river is not used for a public water supply below our intake.

In our last annual report we noted certain important changes in executive organization which were necessitated by the greatly enlarged number of persons committed to our care. It was felt that Superintendent Blackstone was so overloaded with responsibility that he was liable to be crippled. Hence the call of J. Arthur Taylor from the position of master of the New Bedford House of Correction, and the creation of the offices of master and deputy master here, with some enlargement of the functions of Henry J. Strann, previously designated as clerk. The reorganization and re-enforcement thus effected have been highly satisfactory in their results. The strength of Hollis M. Blackstone, the veteran superintendent, has been conserved by the relief from detail thus afforded him, while the growing demands upon the executive have been effectively met by an enlarged cabinet, to whose members has been assigned each his own special function, and all of whom, with full loyalty to the executive head, have earnestly co-operated, to the end that sound discipline should be maintained and that a high degree of efficiency should be found existing in all departments.

In the reorganization Benjamin F. Robinson, who had been deputy superintendent, was made deputy master. He was already a veteran in the service, and in the middle of the year under review he retired, under the law providing for the retirement, with partial pay, of men long in the prison service. Mr. Robinson had been thirty-one years an officer of the institution, until he had become the right-hand man of the superintendent in dealing with the prison population. In this task he mingled dignity and firmness with a disposition to be humane and fair. He could not

be trifled with, and yet he was not autocratic. Discerning and faithful, he commanded the confidence of his superior, the respect and friendship of his subordinates and the good will of the men over whom he was given control. Those with whom he has wrought wish for him a happy evening of his days.

Under the special oversight of Dr. Alfred Elliott, resident physician and medical director, the department of the institution designated as the Bridgewater State Hospital has held the even tenor of its difficult way, without unusual incident and with somewhat enlarged facilities for the occupation of the men.

This part of the institution has experienced its share of the growth of the year, and has its full quota of the anxiety incident to executive control. Yet Dr. Elliott and his staff have held the reins firmly, and have reason to rejoice in the results of their labors.

With the new lease of life which Superintendent Blackstone received through the division of his responsibility, there is reason to rejoice in the prospect of other years under his signally effective institution leadership.

JOHN B. TIVNAN,
ANNA F. PRESCOTT,
PAYSON W. LYMAN,
LEONARD HUNTRESS,
JOS. A. SMART,
EMERY M. LOW,
HELEN R. SMITH,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following as my report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

There were remaining one year ago this date 2,429 inmates. The number now remaining is 2,593, or 144 more than last year, — 76 more prisoners, 64 more insane and 4 more paupers. Prison commitments were 374 more, insane, 32 more, and paupers, 49 less, — a net increase of 357. Prison commitments have been 4,373, as against 3,999 last year. All commitments of prisoners and insane and admission of paupers have been 5,037, as against 4,680 last year.

Of the 4,373 prison commitments, 2,856 had been previously committed here; 790 of these were returned this year for violation of parole or probation. They make 18 per cent of the year's commitments, — 1 per cent more than last year. In cold, bare type, these figures, set up in statistical or record form, look appalling. An evening cruise of the saloons and a Saturday-night ride on the late trains make you wonder the figures are not many times augmented. The social, convivial practices of our men is the master hand in their vice or disease, — whichever option you elect to call it. The awful malady is being worked overtime at this end, as compared with the effort at the other end of the problem. It is just as essential to teach our children temperance and abstinence with their religion as arithmetic and algebra with their mathematics. Prevention is more reliable than cure. The best work can be done before infection. The dangers of alcoholic poisoning, both physical and moral, could and should be as thoroughly taught in our education as any other theme. Suppose every school, church, order, lodge, society, club (women's anyway, and men's after a while), newspaper and magazine should have a section or department actively engaged in a crusade to prevent alcoholic drinking, would there not be "something doing"?

After a few years of well-directed, energetic work by these and other allied agencies these appalling statistics would lessen, as would the income from the licensed traffic which makes it easy to destroy manhood and compound the enumeration of unfortunate drunkards. Considering the extent of their manufacture and the volume of product, I think the agencies for handling the market glut are operating pretty cleverly.

If the officer whose duty it is to preserve order in our communities arrested all the drunks within his observation, the arrested cases would be many times multiplied. Many more cases are aided by these officials than arrested; they are turned homeward and given over to the care of friends. The officer's back is turned upon the nontroublesome, so that generally a serious breach of disorder or a real nuisance is committed before he arrests. A condition is on and must be met. The drunk must be removed. If the process ought to go no further, the refinements of probation detect it and give wise and humane intercession. The accidental drunk who needs or has to be arrested is religiously cared for. When the drunk gets to court he has a record or history, else he could not get there, and his adjudication is made on the evidence of his record. Often he is released on his promise; sometimes fined a small amount, and payment suspended until he can make good and pay it; again, fined and committed a brief period for nonpayment. By some this practice is condemned, but if not this what shall be done with him? The habitual drunkard, who has worn threadbare all the processes of saving, must be committed. Many of these reform, many other do not. To search the realms of cure or reform for these latter is about as hopeless as locking the stable after the horse is stolen. If the more notorious recidivists — whose record in review discloses no honest endeavor to improve, lumbering up the card index of this institution, Deer Island, the jail and some of the near-by houses of correction — could be designated as a class and committed for a longer indeterminate period, — say two or three years, — not for long-term imprisonment, but longer custodial care, with provisions of parole or probation similar to that of our present law, — I think the experiment would be worthy of a trial. If custodial care means long periods of prison confinement I am unalterably opposed. In an experience in close touch with more sentenced

drunks than any other official in our Commonwealth, a love for my brother man has evolved which forbids my approval of any such ungodly measure. To get busy at the other end of the problem and prevent drunkenness will be a work of far greater promise, yielding thrift and happiness in place of waste and misery. A bird in the hand is worth several in the bush. Legislation with penalties as a "cure all" for every evil is too apt to repulse primary and individual effort to prevent evil. We stuff organic law with offences never dreamed of by our fathers, and depend upon the government to correct and punish abuses which could have been easily prevented had we not, as citizens and parents, shirked serious duties and responsibilities.

The general condition of the institution is very satisfactory from our own viewpoint. Freedom from serious and fatal epidemic or accident, good order in the ranks of the inmates, who have been responsive to wholesome and humane requirements of service and discipline, and our official body, helpful in sharing responsibility, earnest and faithful in their specific assignments, — all make for peace and good will with our wards.

Up to the present the employment of our ever-increasing numbers has not been troublesome. The reclamation of the roughest lands to practically garden conditions has made good market for any excess of labor over the ordinary current needs. The building operations in concrete construction have also absorbed much unskilled labor. But we are approaching a condition and period when farming and building will not absorb the excess, particularly in the winter months. The study and development must be along the lines of shop or indoor occupation, and of such products as can be absorbed in the inter-institution markets. We are now experimenting in the manufacture of some of the coarser cotton goods, such as shirtings, denims, ticking and toweling, for our own consumption. It is thought, also, that we can work into the manufacture of plain standards of furniture for other State and city institutions; also farm carts, wheelbarrows and such utensils as can be produced from the native country oak.

The State Farm has now reached a stage of development when it could well stand alone as a real farm, without the dignified and qualifying prefix of "State" as a couplet for an easy and euphonious institutional name. Almost twelve hundred acres have been

acquired by purchase from time to time, in such a manner that its contiguous parts form a fairly symmetrical whole. Its almost two square miles measure less than two miles in the longest direction. The area contains many different kinds and qualities of soil. The institution plant is centrally located, and the physical operation is as convenient and accessible as any equally large tract could be. Our official department men, managing and directing all of its operations, are able and efficient in the physical management. The teaming power of our equipment and a large force of inmate workers who do surprisingly well, — all working with interest and harmony, — produce good average crops, probably better than the ordinary farmer; but the enterprise is now so vast and important that we must not be satisfied with good average crops, we must try for the bumper results. We cannot afford to have a poor or lean yield in this or that crop if scientific or educational information would prevent. The department men charged with the physical operation of such a large and varied interest can have but little time or power for research or study in the real science of farming along all its lines. To obtain assistance in this work is a matter of present consideration. Three years ago I suggested the advisability of asking the co-operation of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in our work, and possibly maintaining something of an experiment station here for the mutual benefit of all farmers in this part of the State. I feel that we have now reached the point where we need the permanent service of an assistant, presumably a college graduate, who can make an intelligent study of our conditions, analyze soils and fertilizers, and perhaps compound the latter, and study with our force the applicability of different crops to the different soils, the protection of growing plants from injury or destruction by insects, worm or pest, and generally co-operate with our own force for the best results obtainable. If the college authorities find it practicable, I recommend the establishment of a permanent experiment station here, arranging in connection therewith for lecture courses and such other instruction and demonstrations as would be of value to all the farmers of this part of the State. Perhaps such assignments could be made to us as to preclude the necessity of adding a professional assistant to our force.

I want to call attention to the needs of enlarged accommoda-

tions for religious worship. We have outgrown our present chapel, and are confronted with a most awkward and inconvenient condition if we attempt to enlarge it. First, it means a suspension of services for several months, and also a destruction of values hardly justifiable if we should ever need further enlargement. A comprehensive view suggests that we consider a separate structure across the street. This location could be reached by subway connections from both prison departments, the cost of which would be very much less than the loss involved by any extensive addition to the old chapel. The new prison addition, now nearing completion, is certain to have some balance unexpended which might be applied to this improvement. We have in mind a spacious, one-story building, of cement concrete construction, conforming in simplicity and detail to the general appearance of our later buildings in concrete, a quality of construction which is now far cheaper for us than other forms of masonry. While the primary use and pressing need of this building is for religious service and worship, I think it should be large enough to assemble substantially all inmates of the prison and alms departments physically able to attend, for entertainments, lectures and concerts which I trust we may, in the near future, feel we can afford. "Talent" is becoming plenty if not cheaper, but the price will follow the general law of supply and demand, and the frequency of the talent advertisements in our mail suggests that the tariff burdens on these luxuries are certain to revise downward.

In a "write up" of the institution not long ago we were complimented as being neat, clean and healthful, making good use of sunshine and air, and generally doing progressive work, but were criticized in a spirit of astonishment that a great institution like this should be without a chaplain. I presume the writer was told of the faithful ministrations of Father Sullivan and his assistant, offering mass twice each of the 52 Sundays in the year, first for the prison and almshouse and next for the insane department; also of the hundreds of visitations upon the sick and dying, the hearing of thousands of confessions and giving communion to same, and observing such other rites of his church as he felt necessary and consistent with the conditions. He, like his predecessors, has a perfectly free, open house, and has used it faithfully and persistently. What more could a chaplain do? Again, the Protes-

tants have been faithfully cared for by Mr. Coddington of Brockton and Mr. Ruoff of Bridgewater, serving alternate Sundays, bringing at their own expense two, three, four or more singers. They, too, conduct a double service on each Sunday. The members of their faith are minimum as compared with the great body of Catholics, and the calls for the sick are correspondingly less, but those wanting the consolation of their clergymen get it. I believe that the vital work of the church is done and well done, and I do not think we can offer any deeper acknowledgment of their services than to thus publicly refute the criticism.

I wish to cordially thank the many thoughtful friends who have donated magazine reading matter in great abundance the past year. We hope for more subscribers. I can assure the permanency of the investment. Ship by express to State Farm, "collect."

The privilege of annual acknowledgment to your Board and all other helpful associates would be my greatest pleasure if the event were not reached by the schedule of *tempus fugit*, but the swiftness of time even cannot prevent an ever-growing gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 1, 1910.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1909, was as follows:—

Male prisoners,	1,278
Female prisoners,	150
Male paupers,	346
Female paupers,	—
Male insane,	655
	———— 2,429

Number of admissions and commitments from Dec. 1, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1910, inclusive:—

Male prisoners,	3,873
Female prisoners,	500
Male paupers,	503
Female paupers,	27
Male insane,	134
	———— 5,037

Number discharged from Dec. 1, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1910, inclusive:—

Male prisoners,	3,792
Female prisoners,	505
Male paupers,	500
Female paupers,	26
Male insane,	70
	———— 4,893

Number remaining Nov. 30, 1910:—

Male prisoners,	1,359
Female prisoners,	145
Male paupers,	349
Female paupers,	1
Male insane,	719
	———— 2,573

Of the number discharged, 122 have been by death:—

Prisoners,	29	
Paupers,	69	
Insane,	24	
	—	122
Average number during the year,	2,412	
Largest number during the year,	2,588	
Smallest number during the year,	2,335	
Average number of prisoners,	1,383	
Average number of paupers,	345	
Average number of insane,	684	
	—	2,412

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1909.							
December,	305	39	38	—	13	356	39
1910.							
January,	274	40	25	2	2	301	42
February,	210	27	133	1	21	364	28
March,	355	47	16	4	3	374	51
April,	317	41	21	6	6	344	47
May,	337	51	27	2	16	380	53
June,	368	47	33	2	10	411	49
July,	294	36	30	1	17	341	37
August,	382	46	27	1	10	419	47
September,	331	52	46	3	18	395	55
October,	318	45	46	2	5	369	47
November,	382	29	61	3	13	456	32
Totals,	3,873	500	503	27	134	4,510	527

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	2,154
Ireland,	1,356
British Provinces,	385
England,	235
New York,	118
Maine,	113
Scotland,	74
Connecticut and New Hampshire, 57 each,	114
Rhode Island,	56
Sweden,	44
Russia and Vermont, 36 each,	72
Italy,	27
Cape Verde Islands,	26
Pennsylvania,	24

Germany,	21
Finland,	20
New Jersey,	18
Virginia,	15
Poland,	12
Ohio,	10
Illinois and unknown, 9 each,	18
North Carolina,	8
Austria,	7
Azores Islands,	6
France, Georgia and South Carolina, 5 each,	15
California, District of Columbia, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, Norway and Wales, 4 each,	32
Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Syria, Alabama, Iowa and Wisconsin, 3 each,	24
Africa, Armenia, China, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Turkey, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota and Texas, 2 each,	20
Assyria, Australia, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, West Indies, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Nebraska, 1 each,	13
	— 5,037

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Boston Municipal,	1,440
Returned from probation,	790
Roxbury Municipal,	222
Lowell Police,	158
Cambridge District,	109
Boston Superior,	104
Charlestown Municipal,	104
Lawrence Police,	100
Worcester District,	97
Dorchester Municipal,	80
Taunton District,	75
Salem District,	66
Chelsea and Lynn Police, 60 each,	120
Brockton Police,	53
Quincy District,	51
Northampton District,	50
East Boston District,	49
Dedham District,	48
Somerville Police,	42
Malden District,	41
Pittsfield District,	35
Waltham District,	33

Wakefield District,	29
Abington District,	28
Newton Police and Woburn District, 25 each,	50
South Boston Municipal and Springfield Police, 24 each,	48
New Bedford District,	21
Brighton Municipal, Fall River and North Adams District, 19 each,	57
Cambridge Superior and Attleborough District, 18 each,	36
Worcester Superior and Marlborough Police, 16 each,	32
Hingham District,	14
West Roxbury Municipal,	13
Ayer District,	11
Holyoke Police, Brookfield, Concord and Middleborough District, 9 each,	36
Milford and Southbridge District, 8 each,	16
Stoughton and Webster District, 7 each,	14
Dedham Superior, Brookline Municipal, Fitchburg Police and Marblehead Trial Justice, 6 each,	24
Pittsfield and Plymouth Superior, Franklin, Gloucester, Walpole and Ware District, 5 each,	30
Framingham and Palmer District and Andover Trial Justice, 4 each,	12
Salem and Taunton Superior and Barnstable District, 3 each,	9
Northampton and Springfield Superior, Adams, Greenfield, and Orange District, Hudson and Methuen Trial Justice Courts and transferred from State Prison, 2 each,	16
Newburyport Superior, Chicopee and Lee Police, Harwich, Ipswich, Leominster, Plymouth, Westborough and Wil- liamstown District and North Andover Trial Justice, 1 each,	10

 4,373

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	3,783
Vagrancy,	350
Tramps,	107
Idle and disorderly,	60
Common nightwalkers,	13
Escape from State Infirmary,	10
Escape from State Farm,	10
Attempt to escape from State Farm,	8
Lewdness,	7
Larceny,	5
Escape from Prison Camp and Hospital,	4
Nonsupport,	3
Vagabonds,	2
Murder in second degree (transfer from State Prison),	1

Assault with intent to murder (transfer from State Prison),	1
Robbery (transfer from State Prison),	1
Rape (transfer from State Prison),	1
Drunkenness and fornication (transfer from House of Correction),	1
Assault and battery,	1
Disturbing the peace,	1
Fornication,	1
Keeping disorderly house,	1
Stubborn child,	1
Unlawful entering,	1
	———— 4,373

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	3,031
Indeterminate, two years,	543
Nine months (returned from probation),	508
Five months (returned from probation),	168
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	24
All others,	99
	———— 4,373

Of the number of prisoners admitted, 2,826 had been admitted previously, as follows:—

Second time,	883
Third time,	514
Fourth time,	332
Fifth time,	263
Sixth time,	181
Seventh time,	146
Eighth time,	101
Ninth time,	98
Tenth time,	83
Eleventh time,	52
Twelfth time,	42
Thirteenth time,	36
Fourteenth time,	21
Fifteenth time,	16
Sixteenth time,	20
Seventeenth time,	14
Eighteenth time,	8
Nineteenth time,	4
Twentieth time,	5
Twenty-first time,	1
Twenty-fourth time,	1

Twenty-fifth time,	1
Twenty-sixth time,	2
Twenty-seventh time,	2
	——— 2,826

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Brockton,	128
Fall River,	116
State Infirmary,	103
New Bedford,	53
Taunton,	28
Quincy,	27
Bridgewater,	19
Middleborough,	11
Attleborough,	8
Wareham,	7
Abington,	5
Marion,	5
Prison department,	5
Carver,	2
Halifax,	2
Rochester,	2
East Bridgewater,	1
West Bridgewater,	1
Dighton,	1
Falmouth,	1
Freetown,	1
Hyde Park,	1
Plympton,	1
Raynham,	1
Rockland,	1
	——— 530

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Prison department,	71
State Prison,	21
Massachusetts Reformatory,	11
Plymouth House of Correction,	4
New Bedford House of Correction,	4
Salem House of Correction,	3
Taunton State Hospital,	3
Cambridge House of Correction,	2
Deer Island House of Correction,	2
Lawrence House of Correction,	2
Hampden County Superior Court,	2

Dedham House of Correction,	1
Fitchburg House of Correction,	1
Ipswich House of Correction,	1
Salem Jail,	1
Dedham Jail,	1
Northampton State Hospital,	1
Middlesex Superior Court,	1
Newburyport Police Court,	1
Newton Police Court,	1

 134

EXPENDITURES FROM DEC. 1, 1909, TO DEC. 1, 1910.

Salaries, wages and labor, \$92,287 87

Food: —

Butter,	\$251 08
Butterine,	3,896 48
Beans,	2,356 77
Bread and crackers,	152 65
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,095 01
Cheese,	75 93
Eggs,	67 05
Flour,	28,416 94
Fish,	4,474 91
Fruit (dried and fresh),	1,112 75
Meats,	37,241 34
Milk,	304 09
Molasses and syrup,	1,664 06
Sugar,	3,508 67
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	2,275 57
Vegetables,	1,616 96
Sundries,	1,626 76

 90,137 02

Clothing and clothing material: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,372 29
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	14,913 97
Furnishing goods,	3,420 51
Hats and caps,	691 24
Leather and shoe findings,	6,273 56
Sundries,	46 53

 26,718 10

Furnishings: —

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$6,325 25
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	1,178 51

Amount carried forward, \$209,142 99

Amount brought forward, \$209,142 99

Carpets, rugs, etc.,	466 85	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	726 06	
Furniture and upholstery,	75 14	
Kitchen furnishings,	403 06	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	268 44	
Sundries,	960 07	
	<hr/>	10,403 38

Heat, light and power: —

Coal,	\$30,953 13	
Electricity,	100 30	
Oil,	2,254 50	
Sundries,	457 56	
	<hr/>	33,765 49

Repairs and improvements: —

Brick,	\$380 35	
Cement, lime and plaster,	524 41	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	47 28	
Electrical work and supplies,	2,692 79	
Hardware,	2,323 84	
Lumber,	878 95	
Machinery, etc.,	3,896 88	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	2,159 57	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	2,666 93	
Roofing and materials,	199 79	
Sundries,	731 62	
	<hr/>	16,502 41

Farm, stable and grounds: —

Blacksmith and supplies,	\$766 18	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	187 00	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	7,079 11	
Hay, grain, etc.,	12,742 97	
Harnesses and repairs,	332 21	
Horses,	1,587 50	
Other live stock,	125 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,180 87	
Sundries,	1,014 44	
	<hr/>	25,015 28

Miscellaneous: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$155 25	
Chapel services and entertainments,	968 25	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	6,523 02	

Amount carried forward, \$294,829 55

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$294,829 55
Funeral expenses,	\$48 00	
Gratuities,	4,054 50	
Hose, etc.,	207 07	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	3,022 24	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	186 00	
Postage,	517 16	
Printing and printing supplies,	48 03	
Printing annual report,	206 46	
Return of runaways,	215 01	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,732 98	
Stationery and office supplies,	1,216 51	
Travel and expenses (officials),	410 44	
Telephone and telegraph,	559 63	
Tobacco,	3,349 53	
Sundries,	1,750 37	
	<hr/>	25,170 45
		<hr/>
		\$320,000 00
Weekly expenditure,		\$2 55
Amount received from sales, labor of inmates, produce sold, etc.,		\$15,082 10

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Land.

Chapter 444, Acts 1905.

Land,	\$290 00
-------	----------

Laundry Building.

Chapter 555, Resolves 1907.

Masons' labor,	\$382 95
Carpenters' labor,	270 00
Drain pipe,	34 88
Iron rods,	156 80
Cement,	937 21
Laborers,	100 00
Pipe and fittings,	381 04
Laundry machinery,	549 87
Wire netting,	16 60
	<hr/>
	\$2,829 35

Attendants' Building.

Chapter 555, Acts 1907.

Masons' labor,	\$388 50
Carpenters' labor,	114 00
Lumber,	159 42
Wire lathing,	278 37

 \$940 29
Purchase of Cows.

Chapter 137, Resolves 1908.

Cows,	\$434 50
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Shop.

Chapter 146, Resolves 1908.

Masons' labor,	\$261 64
Blower,	158 60

 \$420 24
Real Estate.

Chapter 522, Acts 1909.

Real estate,	\$5,000 00
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Furnishings for Industrial Building.

Chapter 555, Acts 1907.

Masons' labor,	\$105 00
Carpenters' labor,	165 00
Locks,	139 80
Lumber,	190 70
Plumbing,	757 77
Heater (hot water),	750 00

 \$2,108 27
Painting, Pumps and General Repairs.

Chapter 137, Resolves 1908.

Plumbing and steam fitting,	\$368 87
Electrical supplies,	56 62

 \$425 49

Prison Addition.

Chapter 522, Acts 1909.

Masons' labor,	\$5,322 50
Carpenters' labor,	5,436 00
Draughtsman,	593 25
Laborers,	301 00
Cement, lime, etc.,	6,994 94
Roofing,	946 74
Lumber, windows, etc.,	2,601 78
Window guards,	1,155 62
Expanded metal, iron rods, etc.,	2,172 30
Plumbing,	1,869 37
Hardware, locks, etc.,	516 78
Pipe covering,	254 68
Paints, oils, etc.,	214 50
Foreman of laborers,	210 00
Pipe, valves and fittings,	324 03
Freight,	137 57
Moving buildings,	660 00
Electrical supplies,	441 99
Boiler addition and heating apparatus,	3,672 92
Switchboard and connections,	1,605 00
Fire brick,	485 40
Arch protectors for boilers,	180 00
Teaming,	63 00
Engineer's services,	182 50
Castings,	63 81
Telephones, connections, etc.,	500 00
Iron barrows,	49 50
	<hr/>
	\$36,955 18

Criminal Insane Building.

Chapter 522, Acts 1909.

Masons' labor,	\$3,629 50
Carpenters' labor,	5,403 00
Draughtsman,	303 00
Laborers,	195 16
Foreman of laborers,	420 00
Cement,	8,621 24
Lumber,	4,129 21
Expanded metal, iron rods, etc.,	2,115 25
Plumbing,	137 26
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$24,953 62

Amount brought forward, \$24,953 62

[illegible]

\$32,876 24

Enlarging Storehouse.

Chapter 145, Resolves 1910.

[illegible]

\$1,800 00

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1910.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$68,280 00
Buildings,	970,800 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Live stock,	\$31,820 75
Products of farm,	44,380 55
Carriages and agricultural implements,	24,621 18
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	140,695 00
Beds and bedding,	41,965 31
Other furniture,	45,020 51
Personal property of State,	15,817 43
Ready-made clothing,	55,007 37
Dry goods,	4,584 06
Groceries and provisions,	12,022 20
Drugs and medicines,	964 50
Fuel,	9,490 00
Library,	675 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,466,143 86

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

17 pairs work horses.	207 hogs.
3 horses (express and freight).	168 shoats.
8 driving horses.	67 pigs.
7 pairs oxen.	39 breeding sows.
93 cows.	3 boars.
5 yearling heifers.	595 hens.
15 heifer calves.	1,581 chickens.
3 bulls.	

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

493 tons hay.	425 bushels white egg turnips.
36 tons second crop.	261 bushels beans.
25 tons oats.	334 bushels field corn.
19 tons pumpkins.	46 bushels pears.
17 tons squash.	50,100 heads cabbage.
1,143 bushels onions.	10,076 bunches celery.
11,546 bushels potatoes.	420 barrels apples.
3,280 bushels mangels.	1,000 tons ice.
1,310 bushels yellow globe beets.	355 cords manure.
2,890 bushels table beets.	18 cords hard wood.
1,475 bushels carrots.	5 cords pine wood.
816 bushels parsnips.	600 tons ensilage.
929 bushels ruta bagas.	328 tons green feed.
450 bushels flat turnips.	

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS.

Superintendent (per annum),		\$3,000 00
Master (per annum),		2,500 00
Deputy master (per annum),		1,200 00
Medical director (per annum),		2,500 00
Assistant physicians (3, per annum),	\$800 00 to	1,500 00
Internes (2, per annum),		600 00
Treasurer and clerk (per annum),		2,500 00
Assistant clerks (3, per annum),	480 00 to	1,000 00
Engineer (per annum),		1,500 00
Assistant engineers (6, per annum),	600 00 to	900 00
Firemen (5, per annum),	480 00 to	720 00
Overseers (8, per annum),	480 00 to	900 00
Farmer (per annum),		1,000 00
Farm supervisors (average number 23, per annum),	300 00 to	900 00
Supervisors (4, per annum),	540 00 to	900 00
Attendants (average number 66, per month),	25 00 to	50 00
Baker (per month),		50 00
Butcher and expressman (per month),		50 00
Watchmen (2, per month),	45 00 and	50 00
Nurses (11, per month),	10 00 to	66 66
Gardener (per month),		75 00
Kitchen supervisors (5, per month),	20 00 to	45 00
Housekeeper (per month),		25 00
Supervising matron (per month),		25 00
Matrons (5, per month),	20 00 to	35 00
Seamstress (per month),		25 00
Domestic (per month),		20 00

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully present to your Board the annual report of the State Farm hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1909,	101	
Admitted during the year,	817	
Total under treatment,	—	918
Discharged during the year,	662	
Died during the year,	98	
	—	760
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1910,		158

The accompanying tables show that 66 more cases were admitted than last year; that the total number under treatment was 36 more, and the number of deaths 13 less. It is always of interest to make comparison of like diseases treated from year to year, and to note the effect of seasons, age and other factors that modify hospital statistics. In reviewing our monthly admissions, I find September leads, with a total of 99, followed by 88 in August and 82 in June. Our lowest admission was 43, in December, and the next lowest, 50, in January. Of the patients admitted during the year, 61 were over seventy years of age, 170 more than sixty, and 317 had crossed the half-century mark. In comparing medical cases, leading as to number, we find influenza stands highest, with a total of 80, against 72 last year. It is highly probable that we use the term influenza to blanket a number of minor catarrhal ailments rather than in its true sense as a highly contagious bacterial disease. Tuberculosis stands next in point of number, with 61, against 62 last year, followed by malaria with 49 cases, last year 20; bronchitis, acute and chronic, 45, last year 12; pneumonia, of different kinds and with complications, 25, last year 33; organic heart disease, 25, last year 18; asthma, 17, last year 8; and 5 cases

of cancer, last year 3. We treated 11 cases of typhoid fever during the year, 4 of which were suffering with the disease when admitted to the institution; 2 of the remaining 7 were employees, 3 others were prisoners who had been here for some little time, and the other case was in the asylum department and does not show in this report. In looking for a possible source of infection, we were unable to find any proof that such existed in the hospital. The cases developed sporadically as to time and location, which tends to the theory that each case had its origin outside the institution. The State Board of Health was asked to investigate, and after carefully looking into every possible source of infection the agent agreed with us that there was no evidence to warrant the belief that the disease originated with us. All our inmates enjoy great freedom in communicating with and receiving things from their families or friends, and it is not difficult to see where a small box of eatables from an infected house, divided with other inmates, as is so often the case, would be responsible for just such an outbreak as we have had. Two of our patients died from the disease. One died shortly after being admitted to the institution, and was in a hopeless condition when received; the other had been a hard drinker for many years and developed pronounced meningeal symptoms.

With two or three exceptions, the cause of death is fairly evenly sprinkled among the various diseases treated. As usual, tuberculosis leads, with a total of 23, or a little more than 22 per cent. of all deaths for the year. Twelve of these, or a fraction more than 50 per cent., were natives of Cape Verde Islands or the Antilles, and were attracted to this vicinity by the cranberry industry of Cape Cod. These men, accustomed as they were to the warm climate and outdoor life of their island homes, were poorly fortified against our somewhat severe New England weather, and, ignorant as they were of the laws of health and hygiene, soon fell victims to this disease. It is not unusual for us to receive, within a few days of one another, several members from these foreign settlements, and often we can plainly trace the origin and spread of this disease to their ignorance of hygiene and the overcrowded, poorly ventilated shacks in which the majority of them live. All such cases run a very rapid course and generally come to us in a late stage of the disease, but evidently not before they

have spread the disease, through their ignorance of its contagious nature and their lack of knowledge concerning the way in which it is disseminated. I also note that of the 23 patients who died of tuberculosis only 1 was American born.

During the year we established a card system for keeping medical records, instead of the more cumbersome and less efficient history book. This does not apply to the general hospital, where the envelope system has been in vogue for a number of years, but is in connection with the dispensary department, where we now record a comparatively full previous history and physical examination of every inmate received at the institution. When it is remembered that about 5,000 persons were admitted in the past year, it gives some idea of the work accomplished along this line. At the present time we do not attempt to tabulate the work done in the dispensary department, as it is to a great degree confined to minor ailments, but yet very important, inasmuch as it gives all inmates who need medical attention or hospital treatment daily opportunity to seek such advice or treatment as their case requires.

I am pleased to report that there has been no official change in the medical staff or nursing body during the year; and as each succeeding year adds to the value and knowledge of every one connected with a hospital, it may seem unnecessary for me to say that the work in every particular has been carried on along progressive lines and with enthusiasm that merits your highest approval.

Very respectfully yours,

ALFRED ELLIOTT,

Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1909,	101	
Admitted during the year,	817	
Total under treatment,	—	918
Discharged during the year,	662	
Died during the year,	98	
	—	760
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1910,		158

TABLE NO. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1909.			
December,	43	31	7
1910.			
January,	50	39	6
February,	58	55	7
March,	73	64	9
April,	55	59	5
May,	79	45	19
June,	82	61	10
July,	69	63	5
August,	88	73	5
September,	99	73	8
October,	53	54	6
November,	68	45	11
Totals,	817	662	98

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
1909.								
December,	3	10	8	9	6	3	4	—
1910.								
January,	4	5	13	14	9	2	4	—
February,	2	10	11	9	12	8	3	2
March,	3	15	16	18	10	6	4	1
April,	3	8	10	16	6	8	2	2
May,	—	11	12	22	17	14	3	—
June,	2	13	14	19	18	12	3	1
July,	—	10	16	17	6	10	7	2
August,	2	13	25	28	11	7	2	—
September,	—	9	24	13	26	19	7	2
October,	1	4	7	16	12	9	4	—
November,	2	8	13	15	11	11	6	1
Totals,	22	116	169	196	144	109	49	12

TABLE NO. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in the Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, brain,	1	-	-	-	1
Abscess, perineal,	1	-	1	-	-
Alcoholism,	1	1	-	-	-
Anæmia,	1	1	-	-	-
Arteriosclerosis and cerebral hemorrhage (old),	1	-	-	-	1
Asthma,	2	-	2	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic, and senility,	3	-	-	-	3
Carcinoma, eye,	1	-	-	1	-
Carcinoma, face,	1	-	-	1	-
Chancroid,	1	1	-	-	-
Constipation, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Cystitis, chronic,	2	-	1	1	-
Debility,	12	-	2	10	-
Dementia,	4	-	1	2	1
Dilatation, stomach,	1	-	1	-	-
Epilepsy,	1	-	-	1	-
Fracture, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, ribs,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, thigh,	1	1	-	-	-
Gastralgia,	1	-	1	-	-
Gastritis, chronic,	1	-	1	-	-
Glossitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa,	1	1	-	-	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	9	-	1	3	5
Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Incontinence, urine and alcoholism,	1	-	1	-	-
Insanity, manic-depressive,	1	-	-	1	-
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	1	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, chronic,	1	-	1	-	-
Orchitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Organic brain diseases and epilepsy,	1	-	-	-	1
Organic heart disease,	3	-	1	2	-
Paraplegia,	1	-	-	1	-
Paraplegia, spastic,	1	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy,	1	1	-	-	-
Retention, urine,	1	-	-	1	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	3	-	-	3	-
Scabies,	1	1	-	-	-
Sclerosis, multiple,	1	-	-	1	-
Senility,	3	-	-	3	-
Syphilis, secondary,	3	-	3	-	-
Trauma, fingers,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, hip,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, knee,	1	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	13	-	3	4	6
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and syphilis,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and uremia,	1	-	-	-	1
Ulcer, leg,	5	1	4	-	-
Ulcer, varicose,	1	-	1	-	-
Totals,	101	15	26	36	24

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, anal,	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess, back,	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess, buccal,	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess, face,	5	5	—	—	—
Abscess, jaw,	8	7	1	—	—
Abscess, perineal,	1	1	—	—	—
Abscess, scalp,	1	1	—	—	—
Adenitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Adenitis, tubercular,	1	—	—	1	—
Alcoholism,	51	50	1	—	—
Alcoholism, organic brain disease and enteritis,	1	—	—	—	1
Alcoholism and bronchitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and trauma, eye,	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism and trauma, head,	3	3	—	—	—
Amputation, toe,	2	2	—	—	—
Aneurysm, aorta,	1	—	—	—	1
Arteriosclerosis and senility,	1	—	—	—	1
Asthenopia,	1	—	—	1	—
Asthma,	17	—	15	2	—
Bronchitis, acute,	24	24	—	—	—
Bronchitis, acute, and asthma,	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis, chronic,	21	—	20	1	—
Bronchitis, chronic, and rheumatism,	1	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis, chronic, and senility,	3	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis, chronic, and valvular heart disease,	1	—	—	—	1
Bubo,	2	1	1	—	—
Burn, eye,	1	1	—	—	—
Burn, foot,	1	1	—	—	—
Bursitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Calculus, urinary,	2	1	1	—	—
Carbuncle, neck,	2	1	1	—	—
Carbuncle, neck, and senility,	1	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma, liver,	1	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma, stomach,	4	—	—	1	3
Chancroid,	9	6	3	—	—
Cholecystitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis, liver,	1	—	—	1	—
Concussion, brain,	1	—	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis,	3	2	1	—	—
Constipation, acute,	25	24	1	—	—
Cystitis, chronic,	3	—	3	—	—
Debility,	37	13	18	6	—

TABLE NO. 5 — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Debility and bronchitis, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—
Dementia, primary,	6	—	—	6	—
Dementia, senile,	1	—	—	1	—
Dermatitis,	2	2	—	—	—
Dermatitis, venenata,	2	2	—	—	—
Diarrhœa, acute,	37	37	—	—	—
Diarrhœa, acute, and senility,	2	—	—	—	2
Diarrhœa, chronic, and senility,	1	—	—	—	1
Dislocation, shoulder,	1	1	—	—	—
Duodenal ulcer and alcoholism,	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentary, acute,	1	—	—	—	1
Eczema,	2	—	2	—	—
Enteritis, catarrhal,	1	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy,	15	—	14	—	1
Epilepsy and myocarditis, chronic,	1	—	—	—	1
Epithelioma, eye,	2	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas,	1	1	—	—	—
Extravasation, urine, and sapremia,	1	—	—	—	1
Fistula, anal,	4	2	1	1	—
Fistula, urethral,	1	—	1	—	—
Fracture, arm,	2	2	—	—	—
Fracture, clavicle,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, fibula,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, hip,	1	—	1	—	—
Fracture, jaw,	2	2	—	—	—
Fracture, ribs,	1	1	—	—	—
Fracture, thigh,	1	—	1	—	—
Frost bite, feet,	1	1	—	—	—
Frost bite, toes,	1	1	—	—	—
Gangrene, toes,	1	—	1	—	—
Gastritis, acute,	12	12	—	—	—
Gastritis, acute, and organic heart disease,	1	—	—	—	1
Gastritis, alcoholic,	1	1	—	—	—
Gastritis, chronic,	4	1	3	—	—
Glossitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, acute,	2	2	—	—	—
Hemiplegia,	1	—	—	1	—
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	3	—	2	—	1
Hemorrhoids,	6	3	1	2	—
Hernia, strangulated,	7	6	1	—	—
Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and epilepsy,	1	—	—	—	1
Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and senility,	1	—	—	—	1
Hysteria,	1	1	—	—	—
Incontinence, urine,	4	—	2	2	—
Infected arm,	1	—	1	—	—
Infected foot,	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE No. 5. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Influenza,	80	80	—	—	—
Insanity, alcoholic,	5	—	—	5	—
Insanity, manic-depressive,	2	—	—	2	—
Jaundice, catarrhal,	1	1	—	—	—
Korsakoff's disease,	1	—	—	—	1
Laceration, abdomen,	1	1	—	—	—
Laceration, lip,	1	1	—	—	—
Laceration, wrist,	1	1	—	—	—
Lumbago,	10	10	—	—	—
Malaria,	49	48	1	—	—
Malingering,	1	—	—	—	—
Mania a potu,	1	—	—	1	—
Morphinism,	3	—	3	—	—
Myalgia,	1	1	—	—	—
Myocarditis, chronic, and bronchitis, chronic,	1	—	—	—	1
Neuralgia,	2	2	—	—	—
Orchitis, acute,	4	4	—	—	—
Organic brain disease,	2	—	—	—	2
Organic heart disease,	19	—	11	—	8
Organic heart disease and alcoholism,	1	—	—	—	1
Organic heart disease and asthma,	1	—	—	—	1
Organic heart disease and gastritis, chronic,	1	—	—	—	1
Organic heart disease and senility,	3	—	—	—	3
Otitis media,	2	2	—	—	—
Papilloma,	1	1	—	—	—
Paralysis, pressure,	2	—	1	1	—
Paraplegia,	1	—	—	1	—
Paresis, general,	1	—	—	1	—
Parotitis,	5	5	—	—	—
Phimosis,	1	—	—	1	—
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	6	5	1	—	—
Pleurisy, chronic with effusion,	1	—	—	1	—
Pleurisy, tubercular,	1	—	1	—	—
Plumbism, chronic,	1	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia, broncho,	2	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia, broncho, and organic heart disease,	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, broncho, and senility,	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia, lobar,	20	16	—	—	4
Pneumonia, lobar, and hemorrhage, cerebral,	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, lobar, and organic heart disease,	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, lobar, and senility,	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE No. 5 — *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Pneumonia, lobar, and tuberculosis mili- ary,	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonic and pulmonary tuberculosis,	1	—	—	—	1
Psoriasis,	1	—	1	—	—
Retention, urine,	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism, acute articular,	12	10	2	—	—
Rheumatism, chronic,	10	—	10	—	—
Rheumatism, muscular,	5	5	—	—	—
Scabies,	3	3	—	—	—
Sciatica,	1	1	—	—	—
Senility,	2	—	—	2	—
Septic arm,	1	1	—	—	—
Septicemia,	1	—	—	—	1
Sprain, ankle,	10	7	3	—	—
Sprain, knee,	1	1	—	—	—
Sprain, wrist,	2	2	—	—	—
Syphilis, secondary,	10	—	7	3	—
Tenia,	1	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis, catarrhal,	9	9	—	—	—
Tonsillitis, follicular,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, ankle,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, back,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, ear,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, elbow,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, eye,	4	3	1	—	—
Trauma, face, and alcoholism,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, hand,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, head,	6	6	—	—	—
Trauma, head and hip,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, leg,	1	—	1	—	—
Trauma, shoulder,	2	1	1	—	—
Trauma, thigh,	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	60	—	3	44	13
Typhoid fever,	8	6	—	—	2
Ulcer, back,	1	—	1	—	—
Ulcer, foot,	3	2	1	—	—
Ulcer, leg,	20	10	10	—	—
Ulcer, leg, and syphilis,	1	1	—	—	—
Ulcer, neck,	1	1	—	—	—
Totals,	817	493	160	90	74

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1909-10.*

Abscess, brain,	1
Alcoholism, acute, organic brain disease and enteritis,	1
Anéurysm, aorta,	1
Arteriosclerosis and cerebral hemorrhage,	1
Arteriosclerosis and senility,	1
Bronchitis, acute, and asthma,	1
Bronchitis, chronic, and senility,	6
Bronchitis, chronic, and valvular heart disease,	1
Carbuncle, neck, and senility,	1
Carcinoma, liver,	1
Carcinoma, stomach,	3
Dementia, senile, exhaustion from,	1
Diarrhœa, acute, and senility,	2
Diarrhœa, chronic, and senility,	1
Duodenal ulcer and alcoholism,	1
Dysentary, acute,	1
Enteritis, catarrhal,	1
Epilepsy,	1
Epilepsy and myocarditis, chronic,	1
Extravasation, urine, and sapremia,	1
Gastritis, acute, and organic heart disease,	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	6
Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and epilepsy,	1
Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and senility,	2
Korsakoff's disease,	1
Myocarditis, chronic,	1
Myocarditis, chronic, and bronchitis, chronic,	1
Organic brain disease,	2
Organic brain disease and epilepsy,	1
Organic heart disease,	8
Organic heart disease and alcoholism,	1
Organic heart disease and asthma,	1
Organic heart disease and gastritis, chronic,	1
Organic heart disease and senility,	3
Paraplegia, spastic,	1
Pneumonia, broncho,	1
Pneumonia, broncho, and organic heart disease,	1

TABLE NO. 6 — *Concluded.*

Pneumonia, broncho, and senility,	2
Pneumonia, lobar,	4
Pneumonia, lobar, and hemorrhage, cerebral,	1
Pneumonia, lobar, and organic heart disease,	1
Pneumonia, lobar, and senility,	1
Pneumonia, lobar, and tuberculosis miliary,	1
Pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis,	1
Septicemia,	1
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	19
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and syphilis,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and uremia,	1
Typhoid fever,	2
<hr/>	
Total,	98
Deaths are classified as follows: —	
Prisoners,	29
Alms,	69
<hr/>	
Total,	98

TABLE NO. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.	Total.
Deaths,	—	10	8	16	11	24	22	7	98

TABLE NO. 8. — *Showing Number of Patients in Hospital Each Day, Dec. 1, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1910.*

DAY OF MONTH.	1909.	1910.										
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
1, . . .	102	105	105	110	113	98	104	118	115	137	146	148
2, . . .	102	108	108	111	108	100	108	118	115	131	146	144
3, . . .	102	104	109	103	107	102	110	118	116	138	149	145
4, . . .	103	105	111	107	110	104	114	118	119	137	150	145
5, . . .	103	106	111	109	112	107	113	122	121	140	151	144
6, . . .	104	106	111	110	106	104	111	116	123	128	157	145
7, . . .	106	106	106	111	109	102	113	120	121	128	159	146
8, . . .	106	98	108	101	108	104	105	123	114	131	148	147
9, . . .	105	98	107	100	110	106	108	125	116	135	147	148
10, . . .	105	98	111	102	109	107	109	125	125	135	149	147
11, . . .	106	98	108	104	113	108	115	128	125	140	150	150
12, . . .	107	100	112	106	106	112	116	120	122	137	150	151
13, . . .	109	102	112	106	106	108	120	123	124	138	150	151
14, . . .	110	100	109	109	107	107	119	126	124	139	149	156
15, . . .	105	101	110	106	107	109	116	128	126	144	146	159
16, . . .	107	103	112	108	106	109	115	123	116	147	145	159
17, . . .	109	109	116	110	109	109	120	125	116	149	148	160
18, . . .	110	111	104	114	107	110	106	128	118	148	148	165
19, . . .	111	113	105	105	107	119	106	128	122	146	152	161
20, . . .	114	106	106	109	106	122	106	128	124	150	143	163
21, . . .	106	110	107	112	106	124	108	126	127	144	149	168
22, . . .	107	111	108	110	106	126	106	127	127	147	150	168
23, . . .	109	110	112	110	108	123	109	127	123	139	150	170
24, . . .	105	109	113	108	108	124	112	128	127	141	151	169
25, . . .	105	104	114	111	111	126	113	121	131	143	150	171
26, . . .	106	107	105	104	111	114	112	123	135	146	151	170
27, . . .	106	112	106	106	110	114	113	125	129	142	151	173
28, . . .	103	112	107	110	110	114	115	129	133	150	151	160
29, . . .	105	112	—	113	108	113	122	129	136	154	145	158
30, . . .	106	111	—	106	108	112	122	131	137	155	145	158
31, . . .	106	111	—	107	—	120	—	132	136	—	148	—

STATE FARM,
BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

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CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the annual report of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

The usual statistical tables incorporated herewith are for the year ending September 30. We opened the year with 634 patients, and had 708 when the year closed, — a gain of 74 for the year. Last year 103 persons were admitted. This year the admissions have increased to 138. In looking about for a cause of this somewhat unusual condition, I find no great disturbance from former years in the ratio of cases received from the various penal institutions of the State with the single exception of the prison department of the State Farm, where I note an increase of 28 over that of last year. It may be of some interest to briefly review the class of men received from this particular source, and the conditions that led up to their arrest and commitment. Of the 78 received, 59 were sentenced as vagrants or tramps, and as far as I can learn were insane at the time they entered the prison. Regardless of this, I am still of the opinion that our hospital is performing the specific purpose for which it was created; for from our records I glean that, without a single exception, the 78 men referred to have records of from one to ten former arrests. In the great majority of these cases the mental disease is but the capitulation of a long-beleaguered mind, and their former vagrant life but the manifestation of a well-advanced dementing process. Those figures do not argue that there is an increase in vagrants or insane in the State or in our penal institutions, but rather point to an improved method of disposing of this irresponsible class. In the past, the tendency has been for prisons to liberate every case that seemed harmless and gave reasonable assurance of being self-supporting, but as time went on it was found that such cases, if they remained in the State, invariably returned to some prison in much worse physical and mental condition, and it soon became

evident that some permanent disposition of these cases ought to be encouraged, not only for their own good, but to eliminate them from the social circulation of the State and their clogging influence on prison life and reform.

Forty-two persons were discharged during the year, 7 of whom were considered as recovered at the time of leaving the hospital and 10 others improved sufficiently to be capable of self-support; 5 others were discharged as having improved, and 21 in whom no improvement was noted. The total number of deaths for the year was 22, and represents 2.82 per cent of the whole number under treatment. The recovery rate, based upon different persons committed during the year, is 5.22 per cent. The percentage of recoveries is much lower than last year, no doubt due, in part, to the larger number of chronic cases received. In past years the majority of recoveries were in cases of acute alcoholic insanity who were committed from our own prison department. Owing to improved facilities for observation and treatment, we are now able to give many of these cases hospital care and treatment without the formality of a commitment, and in all cases where the question of safety does not interfere, and where recovery may be expected prior to expiration of sentence, we feel that it is our moral duty to follow this method, even if it is disastrous to our record of recoveries. If we consider the 7 patients discharged as recovered and the 10 released as capable of self-support, we get a total of 17, or a little over 12 per cent, based on cases committed during the year, who were again able to take up the problem of life and relieve the State of their permanent care.

Of the 42 cases discharged, 9 went to the custody of relatives or friends, 8 were sent to other States, and 3 were released by the court, on certificates of recovery; 3 others having recovered were returned to penal institutions to complete unserved sentences, and 19 were sent to their homes in other countries or taken in charge by the State Department of Immigration. By referring to the destination of cases discharged, you will see that the State Board of Insanity has been very active in deporting such as had no legal claim on the country, and also in sending nonresidents to hospitals or their homes in other States.

I regret that I have to report one suicide during the year, the particulars of which were fully reported to your Board and the

State Board of Insanity at that time. This man had been in the hospital more than eight years and on the day he suicided ate dinner in his room as usual, and less than a half-hour later, when the attendant went to remove his tray, he was found dead. Such acts but illustrate the impulses that sometimes govern the insane and which cannot be anticipated.

By an act of the legislature of 1908-09 an appropriation was granted for an addition to the hospital. After carefully considering our needs, it was decided by the superintendent, and the plans were approved by the State Board of Insanity, that the addition take the form of two buildings, — one to accommodate 50 of our most disturbed and violent patients, and the other for acute and infirmary cases. These buildings are now well under way and will be covered in before cold weather, allowing the inside work to be carried on during the winter. The smaller building is located in what is known to us as the west yard, is two stories, of re-enforced cement, and somewhat unique in hospital construction, being set on cement pillars nine and one-half feet above grade level. The open space under the building will be finished with a concrete floor, and will be a cool, shady spot in summer and a shelter in inclement weather, as well as permitting an unobstructed view of the entire yard. In the past, about every escape, or attempt to escape, has been because the quadrangle formed by the buildings admits of some chance for patients to climb water spouts, window guards, etc., and in this way reach the roofs of buildings, descending in a similar manner to the ground and liberty. This building is situated well away from all such walls and windows, and is a unit in itself, having complete kitchen and dining-room facilities; the only connection with the rest of the hospital is by subway, which will be under constant turnkey system.

The infirmary is also of re-enforced concrete, three stories and a basement. On the first floor there is a spacious piazza connected with the wards, to which in pleasant weather patients may resort for rest, and those in bed be wheeled for outdoor treatment. This building is arranged for about 125 patients, and will have examining and observation rooms, diet kitchen, dining room and all accessories that go with the up-to-date hospital. The rooms are all large, light and airy, and heated by hot-air system from the

main plant. In the basement is a large cellar for storing vegetables, etc. Our present plan is to connect this building with our tuberculosis ward by an overhead corridor, — a distance of about 70 feet. This corridor will be in the nature of a solarium and we trust will be a useful adjunct to our present tuberculosis ward. With the completion of these buildings we will be taken care of for some years to come.

I wish once more to call your attention to our gardening. This summer we have had practically all our walled-in land under cultivation, and the result shows that we are capable of doing real, profitable farming. We hope in the next few years to greatly increase the yield as the soil is brought to a higher state of cultivation. In the spring we set out a large number of berry bushes of various kinds, which will give good returns in years to come. This line of work has been so successful in results, and so popular with our patients, that I heartily recommend its extension, not only as a source of revenue to the hospital, but as a successful educational feature.

In the past the treatment of insanity, to a great degree, has followed the methods used in general medicine. While in a certain small percentage of cases these methods have proved satisfactory, and the patients have been restored to mental health, yet more than 75 per cent of all admissions to our State hospitals go on to a greater or less degree of mental deterioration, regardless of any known form of treatment, and eventually become permanent State charges. It is this latter group, generally spoken of as chronic cases, that we hope to interest in farming. Every one who visits an insane hospital is impressed by the number of patients who practically all day sit, stand or wander about in a listless, aimless manner, without the slightest interest in life. These, if left to themselves, invariably go on to physical debility and profound dementia. We have been encouraged to see how many apparently deeply demented men can be trained to do useful, profitable work, and I believe one of the great duties of the future insane hospital will be to re-educate such patients in some form of useful work where the minimum of skill and supervision is called for. If the above is true of cases that have gone on to permanent mental decay, it is reasonable to suppose that similar education would, to a degree, be prophylactic. I do not know of

any form of work that has so many features to recommend it as farming. We do not have to fear overproduction or placing our products on the open market, as we have a rapidly growing home demand for all such supplies. In our farming there is no expensive equipment; all that is required is some rough land surrounded by, say, a high, strong-meshed wire fence, to keep our patients from wandering away. If we had this additional land, we could use our present walled-in garden for patients who cannot be allowed greater freedom. While we do not aspire to poetic farming, "where every rood of land maintain'd its man," yet we have confidence that with proper training these men can be educated to be, in part at least, self-supporting.

The problem of securing and retaining desirable help remains unsolved. During the greater part of the year, especially vacation months, we found it difficult to secure enough men to run the hospital on a safe and secure basis. On account of the criminal type of our patients it is necessary that we employ only large, mature men for attendants, and we find the most desirable applicants are married men, who are looking for a permanent position where they can establish a home. At present we have no accommodations for married men, and for that reason we are denied the best field for selecting a permanent body of suitable help. When a hospital of this kind has to rely upon a floating body of men to officer its wards, it is, to say the least, on dangerous ground. The prevailing idea that an insane hospital is a good place for a man who has failed at everything else, or a place for the "tramp" attendant to spend the winter months, ought to be discouraged. What we must do, and the sooner done the better, is to make the position and environments attractive enough to induce the proper class of men to enter the work as a permanent employment. In 1908, my predecessor made the following suggestion in his report to your Board: "In making a further provision for attendants, I would recommend that modest cottages be built which can be rented to married men at a rate to cover interest on cost and repairs. This would hardly be more expensive than the ordinary 'attendants' home,' from which there is no return, and it would be a strong inducement for married men — who are more mature and desirable — to make the care of the insane their life work." I would add my word of commendation to this plan,

and suggest that a sufficient appropriation be asked for to enable us to undertake this important work.

The general health of the patients and employees has been good throughout the year and there has been no serious epidemic or accident.

I have many friends of the hospital to thank for donations of reading matter, especially Dr. Pratt of Bridgewater, who has been most generous.

Chapel services continue as in former years and are well attended.

There has been no change in the personnel of medical staff during the year, and the work has been carried on in a way to merit general approval and confidence.

I am reminded again of the valued advice and assistance of the superintendent and your Board, and solicit your aid and confidence in the year to come.

Respectfully yours,

ALFRED ELLIOTT,
Medical Director.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910,
and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Patients in the hospital Oct. 1, 1909,	634	—
Admitted within the year,	146	1,863
Viz.: by commitment,	134	1,328
by transfer,	4	483
from escape,	—	5
from visit,	—	3
nominally at end of visit,	8	45
Whole number of cases under treatment,	780	1,142
Dismissed within the year,	72	—
Viz.: discharged,	42	—
as recovered,	7	157
as capable of self-support,	10	90
as improved,	4	22
as not improved,	21	167
as not insane,	—	21
died,	22	391
transferred,	1	50
on escape Sept. 30, 1910,	—	30
on visit Sept. 30, 1910,	7	41

TABLE NO. 1 — *Concluded.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1910,	708	—
Number of State patients,	706	—
Number of reimbursing patients,	2	—
Number of different persons under treatment within the year.	772	—
Number of different persons admitted,	138	—
Number of different persons admitted by commit- ment.	134	—
Number of different persons dismissed,	64	—
Number of different persons recovered,	7	—
Number of different persons discharged capable of self-support.	10	—
Daily average, persons under treatment,	661.47	—
Daily average, State patients,	655.83	—
Daily average, reimbursing patients,	5.64	—

TABLE NO. 2. — *Received on First and Subsequent Commitments during
the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910.*

	Received during the Year.
First commitment to this hospital,	133
Second commitment to this hospital,	5
Third commitment to this hospital,	—
Fourth commitment to this hospital,	—
Total cases,	138
Total persons,	138
First commitment to any hospital,	117

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910, and since the Opening of the Hospital, Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	42	13	10	586	121	117
Other New England States,	6	7	5	125	69	64
Other States,	16	12	9	162	89	87
Total natives,	64	32	24	873	279	268
Africa,	1	1	1	2	2	2
Assyria,	1	1	1	3	3	3
At sea,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Armenia,	1	1	1	3	3	3
Austria,	2	2	2	13	10	9
Azores,	2	1	2	14	10	10
Belgium,	-	-	-	1	1	1
Canada,	3	4	6	109	115	125
Cape Verde Islands,	1	1	1	2	2	1
China,	-	-	-	4	3	3
Denmark,	-	-	-	8	2	2
England,	5	4	7	75	62	54
Finland,	-	-	-	2	2	2
France,	-	-	-	8	9	6
Germany,	1	3	3	9	15	16
Greece,	2	2	2	12	12	12
Hungary,	-	-	-	2	2	2
India,	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ireland,	14	35	36	267	431	433
Italy,	9	10	10	74	66	65
Mexico,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Morocco,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norway,	-	-	-	3	2	2
Poland,	2	3	3	12	12	11
Portugal,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Russia,	6	6	6	42	31	30
Scotland,	-	1	-	15	16	19
South America,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Spain,	-	-	1	1	1	2
Sweden,	1	1	1	20	15	14
Switzerland,	-	-	-	1	1	1
Turkey,	-	-	-	3	2	2
Wales,	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Indies,	-	-	-	7	3	5
Total foreigners,	51	76	83	720	837	838
Unknown,	2	9	10	88	565	575
Totals,	117	117	117	1,681	1,681	1,681

TABLE NO. 4. — *Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane and Other Sources during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From hospitals for the insane,	4	484
From State Farm, pauper department,	—	37
From State Farm, prison department,	78	532
From State Prison,	17	289
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	121
From the courts,	5	75
From the houses of correction,	24	253
From jails,	2	15
From jails, awaiting trial,	—	21
Returned from escape and given new numbers,	—	5
Returned to the hospital by order of the Board of Insanity,	—	4
Totals,	138	1,836

TABLE NO. 5. — *Residence of Insane Persons admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	First admitted to Any Hospital.	Other Admissions.	Totals.
Massachusetts (by counties):—			
Barnstable,	3	—	3
Berkshire,	2	—	2
Bristol,	6	4	10
Essex,	13	1	14
Franklin,	1	—	1
Hampden,	2	—	2
Hampshire,	2	—	2
Middlesex,	20	1	21
Norfolk,	10	—	10
Plymouth,	7	2	9
Suffolk,	40	8	48
Worcester,	11	1	12
Totals,	117	17	134
Cities or large towns, ¹	92	15	107
Country districts, ²	25	2	27
Unknown,	—	—	—

¹ 10,000 population and over.

² Under 10,000.

TABLE NO. 6. — *Civil Conditions of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910.*

Married,	20
Single,	90
Widowed,	7
Unknown,	—
Total,	117

TABLE NO. 7. — *Occupation of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910.*

Barber, 1	Morocco dresser, 1
Bookkeeper, 1	None, 2
Butcher, 1	Painter, 1
Carpenter, 2	Peddler, 1
Clerk, 1	Plumber, 1
Coal miner, 1	Polisher, 1
Cook, 1	Press feeder, 1
Engineer, 1	Sailor, 2
Farmer, 4	Shoemaker, 12
Laborer, 66	Tailor, 1
Leather worker, 1	Teamster, 6
Lock fitter, 1	Waiter, 1
Laundryman, 1	Weaver, 2
Machinist, 2	Total, 117
Millwright, 1	

TABLE No. 8. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		DIED.	
	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At First Attack.	When admitted.
Congenital,	14	—	—	—
15 years and less,	—	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	6	6	—	—
20 to 25 years,	27	28	1	1
25 to 30 years,	20	23	4	3
30 to 35 years,	15	19	2	3
35 to 40 years,	10	11	5	5
40 to 50 years,	15	18	6	7
50 to 60 years,	7	8	1	2
60 to 70 years,	3	3	1	—
70 to 80 years,	—	1	—	1
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Totals,	117	117	20	22
Unknown,	—	—	2	—
Not insane,	—	—	—	—
Total of persons,	117	117	22	22
Mean known ages (in years),	32.6	33.8+	38.9+	42.8+

TABLE NO. 9. — *Probable Causes of Mental Diseases in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

EXCITING CAUSES.	Admitted.	PREDISPOSING.		
		Hereditary Tendency.	Neurotic Tendency.	Alcoholic Intem- perance.
<i>Physical.</i>				
Alcoholic intemperance,	52	12	7	26
Cerebral hemorrhage,	1	—	—	—
Congenital defect,	14	8	7	5
Organic brain disease,	1	—	1	1
Senility,	3	—	2	1
Toxemia,	3	—	4	—
Trauma,	1	—	1	—
<i>Mental.</i>				
Worry,	11	2	7	2
Totals,	86	22	29	35
Unknown,	31	—	—	—
Totals,	117	22	29	35

TABLE NO. 10. — *Probable Duration of Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	First admitted to Any Hospital.
Congenital,	14
Under 1 month,	11
From 1 to 3 months,	9
3 to 6 months,	7
6 to 12 months,	10
1 to 2 years,	29
2 to 5 years,	26
5 to 10 years,	6
10 to 20 years,	2
Over 20 years,	—
Total,	114
Unknown,	3
Not insane,	—
Total of cases,	117
Total of persons,	117
Average known duration (in years),	5.1

TABLE NO. 11. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged or died, with their Condition on Discharge.*

	Committed.	DISCHARGED.					Died.	Total Discharges and Deaths.
		Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not Insane.		
<i>A. — First admitted to Any Hospital.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	8	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	5
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	10	—	4	—	1	—	3	8
Habit psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	37	—	—	3	10	—	5	18
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	12	—	—	—	6	—	2	8
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Dementia, organic,	4	1	1	—	—	—	4	6
Dementia, secondary,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Congenital inferiority,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Epileptic insanity,	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paresis,	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Primary delusional insanity,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenic insanity,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple depression,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total A,	117	6	9	3	21	—	21	60
<i>B. — Other Admissions.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habit psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, organic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, secondary,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital inferiority,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paresis,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary delusional insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total B,	17	1	1	1	—	—	1	4
Aggregate cases,	134	7	10	4	21	—	22	64
Aggregate persons,	134	7	10	4	21	—	22	64

TABLE NO. 12. — *Discharges and Deaths of the Insane, classified by Admissions and Results.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.	Died.	Totals.
First in this hospital,	6	9	4	21	—	22	63
Second in this hospital,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Third in this hospital,	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fourth in this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cases,	7	10	4	21	—	22	65
Total persons admitted to any hospital,	6	9	4	21	—	21	61

TABLE NO. 13. — *Relations to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
State Prison cases,	17	289
House of correction cases,	24	253
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	8	121
State Farm, prison cases,	78	532
Court cases,	5	75
Transfers, criminal habit,	4	33
Jails,	2	23
Totals,	138	1,326

TABLE NO. 14. — Causes of Death and Forms of Mental Disease in Persons who died.

	Aggregates.	Alcoholic, Acute.	Alcoholic, Chronic.	Dementia Præcox.	Dementia, Organic.	Dementia, Secondary.	Dementia, Senile.	Epileptic Insanity.	Toxic Insanity.	General Paresis.	Imbecility.	Involution Psychosis.	Manic-depressive Insanity.	Primary Delusional Insanity.
<i>General Diseases.</i>														
Tuberculosis, general,	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>														
Cerebral hemorrhage,	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral hemorrhage and organic heart disease,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute insanity, exhaustion from, ³⁴ / ₁₀₀	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dementia præcox, exhaustion from,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organic brain disease, exhaustion from,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organic brain disease and spastic paraplegia,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Paresis,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>														
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>														
Organic disease of the heart,	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>														
Erysipelas and chronic dementia,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture, jaw, septic infection and alcoholic dementia,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide, strangulation by hanging,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	*22	-	3	8	4	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	1

TABLE NO. 15. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
A. — Recovered: —					
Under 1 month	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . .	3	—	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	2	1	1	—	—
6 to 12 months,	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 2 years,	1	1	1	—	—
2 to 5 years,	—	4	4	1	1
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	6	6	6	1	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	6	6	6	1	1
Average known cases (in months),	3.66	22.6	26.0	54.0	53.0
B. — Died: —					
Under 1 month,	1	1	1	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . .	5	2	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	2	—	1	—	—
6 to 12 months,	1	1	1	—	—
1 to 2 years,	6	4	3	—	—
2 to 5 years,	2	6	4	—	1
5 to 10 years,	1	4	5	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	3	2	1	—
Over 15 years,	1	—	2	—	—
Totals,	19	21	19	1	1
Unknown,	2	—	2	—	—
Totals,	21	21	21	1	1
Average of known cases (in months),	41.7	56.6	95.8	180	144

TABLE NO. 16. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Abuse of a female child, . . .	-	4	Drunkenness, . . .	23	172
Adultery, . . .	-	5	Drunkenness, contempt of court, . . .	-	1
Arson, . . .	1	18	Entering building and putting in fear, . . .	-	1
Assault, . . .	2	69	Escaping from prison, . . .	-	2
Assault, battery and unnatural act, . . .	-	1	Exposure, . . .	-	5
Assault and battery, . . .	3	35	Forgery, . . .	1	6
Assault, felonious, . . .	-	1	Forgery with intent to defraud, . . .	-	1
Assault, indecent, . . .	-	6	Forgery and uttering, . . .	-	1
Assault on an officer, . . .	-	1	Fornication, . . .	-	3
Assault to rape, . . .	2	17	Having in possession dangerous weapon, . . .	1	3
Assault to rob, . . .	1	7	Habitual criminal, . . .	-	5
Assault to kill, . . .	-	20	Illegal practice of medicine, . . .	-	1
Assault to commit larceny from the person, . . .	-	1	Idle and disorderly, . . .	2	6
Assault upon a female child, . . .	-	2	Incest, . . .	-	2
Assault on an officer, nonpayment of fine, . . .	-	1	Illegal sale of liquor, . . .	1	1
Assault with a dangerous weapon, . . .	3	26	Incest, carnal abuse, . . .	-	2
Assault with intent to kill, . . .	-	1	Keeping disorderly house, . . .	-	3
Assault with intent to murder, . . .	5	13	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation, . . .	1	5
Assault with intent to commit criminal abuse, . . .	-	1	Lewdness, . . .	-	4
Assault with loaded pistol, . . .	-	1	Larceny, . . .	7	132
Attempt to break and enter, . . .	-	3	Larceny from a conveyance, . . .	-	1
Bastardy, . . .	-	1	Larceny from a building, . . .	-	3
Being a breaker and disturber of the peace, . . .	-	1	Larceny from the person, . . .	1	4
Being a pilferer, . . .	-	1	Libel, . . .	-	1
Bestiality, . . .	-	2	Liquor nuisance, . . .	-	1
Bigamy, . . .	-	1	Malicious mischief, . . .	-	3
Breaking and entering, . . .	3	148	Manslaughter, . . .	2	28
Breaking, entering, forgery, . . .	-	1	Murder, . . .	5	71
Breaking, entering, with intent to steal, . . .	2	6	Murder, accessory to, . . .	-	1
Breaking, entering, larceny, . . .	2	46	Nonpayment of fine, . . .	-	2
Breaking, entering, receiving stolen goods, . . .	-	1	Nonsupport of family, . . .	-	6
Breaking, entering, with intent to commit arson, . . .	-	1	Obtaining money under false pretences, . . .	-	4
Breaking glass, . . .	-	1	Perjury, . . .	-	2
Burning building, . . .	-	3	Polygamy, with assault to murder, . . .	-	1
Burglary, . . .	-	3	Polygamy and adultery, . . .	-	1
Carrying a loaded revolver, . . .	-	1	Rape, . . .	-	19
Common drunkard, . . .	-	32	Rape and robbery, . . .	-	1
Conspiracy, . . .	-	1	Rape, incest, . . .	-	1
Counterfeiting, . . .	-	1	Robbery, . . .	2	35
Criminal advertising, . . .	-	1	Receiving stolen goods, . . .	-	2
Criminal habit, . . .	-	8	Sodomy, . . .	-	7
Cruelty to animals, . . .	-	2	Stealing, . . .	-	2
Cutting wood in public park, . . .	-	1	Stoning railroad train, . . .	-	1
Delinquent child, . . .	-	1	Stubbornness, . . .	-	7
Desecrating cemetery, . . .	-	1	Stubborn child, . . .	-	2
Disorderly, . . .	-	8	Theft, . . .	-	3
Disturbing the peace, . . .	2	11	Threatening to do bodily harm, . . .	-	2
Disturbing peace and destroying building, . . .	-	1	Torturing a cow, . . .	-	1
			Tramp, . . .	21	61
			Vagrancy, . . .	41	440
			Unknown, . . .	-	25
			Totals, . . .	134	1,612

TABLE NO. 17. — *Showing the Movement of Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1910.*

	Remaining Oct. 1, 1909.	Received during the Year.	Dismissed during the Year.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1910.
State Prison cases,	126	18	6	138
House of correction cases,	150	27	13	164
Massachusetts Reformatory cases, .	33	8	3	38
Court cases,	59	5	6	58
State Farm, prison cases,	215	79	36	258
Transfers, criminal habit,	16	4	2	18
Jails,	14	5	6	13
Non-criminal,	21	—	—	21
Totals,	634	146 ¹	72	708

¹ Includes 7 on visit Sept. 30, 1910, and nominally admitted for discharge.

TABLE NO. 18. — *Relations of Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1910.*

Undergoing 3 to 6 months sentence,	2
6 to 12 months sentence,	18
1 to 2 years sentence,	64
2 to 5 years sentence,	13
5 to 10 years sentence,	21
10 to 15 years sentence,	11
15 to 20 years sentence,	10
20 to 25 years sentence,	1
25 to 35 years sentence,	2
50 to 55 years sentence,	1
life sentence,	32
indeterminate sentence,	3
Court cases,	71
Sentences expired,	427
Unascertained,	32
Total,	708

